

It was alleged to be adulterated in that a product which contained less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat had been substituted for butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 percent of milk fat, as prescribed by the act of March 4, 1923, which the article purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged in that the statement "Butter," borne on the labels, was false and misleading since it represented that the article was butter, a product which should contain not less than 80 percent by weight of milk fat.

On January 10, 1938, a plea of guilty was entered and the defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of \$57 and costs.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**28480. Misbranding of canned tomatoes. U. S. v. 478 Cases of Canned Tomatoes. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Article ordered released under bond for relabeling. (F. & D. No. 40229. Sample No. 44229-C.)**

This product was not normally colored, and it was not labeled to indicate that it was substandard.

On or about September 1, 1937, the United States attorney for the Western District of North Carolina, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 478 cases of canned tomatoes at Wadesboro, N. C., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 2, 1937, by the Iodine Vegetable Cannery (R. L. Kirkwood) from Bennettsville, S. C., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Kirkwood Brand Tomatoes \* \* \* Packed by Iodine Vegetable Cannery Bennettsville, S. C."

It was alleged to be misbranded in that it was canned food and fell below the standard of quality and condition promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture, since the tomatoes were not normally colored and the package or label did not bear a plain and conspicuous statement prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture indicating that it fell below such standard.

On November 22, 1937, R. L. Kirkwood, trading as the Iodine Vegetable Cannery, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be relabeled so as to comply with the Federal Food and Drugs Act.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**28481. Adulteration of canned shrimp. U. S. v. 195 Cases of Shrimp. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 41673. Sample No. 16401-D.)**

This product was in whole or in part decomposed.

On February 10, 1938, the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 195 cases of shrimp at Pittsburgh, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 8, 1937, by the Lone Star Fish & Oyster Co. from Corpus Christi, Tex., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The article was labeled in part: "Texas Star Brand Shrimp \* \* \* Packed by Lone Star Fish & Oyster Co."

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted wholly or in part of a decomposed animal substance.

On April 13, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**28482. Adulteration of flour. U. S. v. 9 Bags of Flour, et al. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 40475. Sample Nos. 44088-C to 44091-C, incl.)**

This product was infested with weevils.

On or about October 13, 1937, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 113 bags of flour at Jacksonville, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about December 23, 1936, and May 21 and June 29, 1937, from New York, N. Y., by Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Division of the Standard Milling Co., and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was labeled in part: "Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Div. Standard Milling Co., New York."

It was alleged to be adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy vegetable substance.

On January 15, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**28483. Adulteration and misbranding of assorted fruit flavors. U. S. v. 50 Cases of Hi-Life Concord Grape True Fruit, et al. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 42020. Sample Nos. 15121-D to 14126-D, incl.)**

This case involved products labeled to indicate that they were fruitade bases, but which were mixtures of acid, water, sugar, and flavor, containing little or no fruit or fruit juices.

On March 22, 1938, the United States attorney for the District of Idaho, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 50 cases of assorted fruit flavors at Boise, Idaho, alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about August 9, 1937, by Douglas Products Co. from Seattle, Wash., and charging adulteration and misbranding, with respect to certain varieties, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act. The products which were charged to be adulterated and misbranded were labeled in part: (Bottles) "Hi-Life Concord Grape [or "Orange Punch," "Strawberry Punch," or "Lemon Punch"] True Fruit \* \* \* Douglas Products Co. Seattle, Wash."

Adulteration was alleged in that mixtures of acid, water, sugar, and flavor, containing little or no fruit or fruit juices, had been substituted wholly or in part for Concord Grape True Fruit, Strawberry Punch True Fruit, Orange Punch True Fruit, and Lemon Punch True Fruit, which they purported to be.

Misbranding was alleged in that the statements, "Concord Grape [or "Orange Punch," "Strawberry Punch," or "Lemon Punch"] True Fruit," were false and misleading and tended to deceive and mislead the purchaser when applied to articles that were mixtures of acid, water, sugar, and flavor containing little or no fruit or fruit juices; and in that the said four products were imitations of and were offered for sale under the distinctive names of other articles.

On April 15, 1938, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**28484. Misbranding of honey. U. S. v. Reginald Douglas Bradshaw, Douglas Bixby Bradshaw, and Kenneth Pence Bradshaw (R. D. Bradshaw & Sons). Pleas of guilty. Fine, \$65. (F. & D. No. 39852. Sample Nos. 50739-C, 50740-C, 50768-C to 50771-C, incl., 51129-C, 51131-C to 51135-C, incl., 51137-C.)**

This product was short weight.

On December 27, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Idaho, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Reginald Douglas Bradshaw, Douglas Bixby Bradshaw, and Kenneth Pence Bradshaw, trading as R. D. Bradshaw & Sons, at Wendell, Idaho, alleging shipment by said defendants in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, on various dates between June 13, 1936 and August 14, 1937, from the State of Idaho into the States of Oregon and Washington, of quantities of honey which was misbranded. The article was labeled in part: "Bradshaw's Clover Blossom [or "Bradshaw's Pure"] Honey. Net Weight 2½ Lbs. [or "1 lb.," "9 lbs.," "5 Lbs.," or "Net Wt. 17 Oz.]."

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements, "Net Weight 2½ Lbs.," "Net Weight 1 lb.," "Net Weight 9 Lbs.," "Net Weight 5 Lbs.," and "Net Wt. 17 Oz.," borne upon the several labels, were false and misleading, since the packages contained less than the amounts declared; in that it was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser and in that it was food in package form and the quantity of contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, since the quantity of contents was less than declared.

On December 29, 1937, pleas of guilty were entered by the defendants and they were sentenced to pay fines in the total amount of \$65.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*